UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/842,474	04/25/2001	Leonid Polonsky	00-625-A	7912

7590 05/19/2005	**EXAMINER**
George I. Lee	NGUYEN, TRONG NHAN P

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2152	

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DATE MAILED: 05/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/842,474	POLONSKY ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jack P. Nguyen	2152	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _12/28/04_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
   closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-48_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-48_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
        application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to Applicant's amendment filed on 12/28/04. Claims

21-26 have been added. Claims 1-26 are being examined.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed on 12/28/04 have been fully considered but are moot

based on new grounds of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under
> section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the
> applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by
> another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent,
> except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section
> 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application
> filed in the United States only if the international application designated the
> United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English
> language.

Claims 1-6, 8-10, 12-16, 18-40, 42, 44-46, and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

102(e) as being anticipated by Jamtgaard et al, 6,430,624, (Jamtgaard hereafter).

As per claims 1 and 29, Jamtgaard discloses a system for accessing information

content, the system comprising: a server browser for accessing the information content

(col. 7, lines 17-20; content connection handler (40, fig. 4) 'CCH' uses its browser to

interface with the content provider (13, fig. 4) in order to retrieve client requested

content data; CCH is a component of the content translation server (12, fig. 2)); a client

browser for navigating the accessed information content (col. 1, lines 57-59; col. 6, lines

54-57; client, via its browser, sends a request for content to content provider); and a

serializer for dynamically formatting the accessed information content according to an

appropriate markup language for the client browser and according to the capabilities of

the client browser (col. 4, lines 58-66; col. 7, lines 35-44; appliance connection handler

(44, fig. 4) 'ACH', via its XML and layout engines (46, 42, fig. 4) receives and translates

content data into appropriate markup language formats (e.g., XML) according to client's

browsing capabilities; ACH is a component of the translation server; the translation

server is functionally equivalent to the serializer); wherein the client browser can

navigate the desired portions of the stored information content (browser is inherently

used to access and navigate the web and content servers (e.g., web sites)).

As per claim 36, Jamtgaard discloses a system for accessing information

content, the system comprising: a client browser for requesting information content (col.

1, lines 57-59; col. 6, lines 54-57; client, via its browser, sends a request for content to

content provider; examples of browsers include Microsoft Internet Explorer, Netscape,

etc – see fig. 1); an event translator for receiving the request (col. 7, lines 31-35; event

translator is a component of the appliance connection handler 'ACH'; it controls and

brokers (translating events) request events between the translation server and

requesting client); and a server browser for accessing the requested information content

(col. 7, lines 17-20; content connection handler (40, fig. 4) 'CCH' uses its browser to

interface with the content provider (13, fig. 4) in order to retrieve client requested

content data; CCH is a component of the content translation server (12, fig. 2)); wherein

the event translator translates the request into an event recognizable by the server

browser, and wherein the server browser utilizes the recognized event to access the

requested information content (col. 7, lines 17-20, 31-35; event translator is a

component of the appliance connection handler 'ACH'; it controls and brokers (thus

translating events) request events between the translation server and requesting client;

the CCH, via its browser, interfaces with the content server to access and retrieve

content data to be translated into formats compatible with the requesting device).

As per claim 45, Jamtgaard discloses a method for accessing dynamic

information content over a network, the method comprising: accessing the dynamic

information content by a server browser (col. 7, lines 17-20; content connection handler

(40, fig. 4) 'CCH' uses its browser to interface dynamically with the content provider (13,

fig. 4) in order to retrieve client requested content data; CCH is a component of the

content translation server (12, fig. 2)); formatting on the fly desired portions of the

accessed dynamic information content according to an appropriate markup language for

use by client browser and according to capabilities of the client browser (col. 4, lines 58-

66; col. 7, lines 35-44; appliance connection handler (44, fig. 4) 'ACH', via its XML and

layout engines (46, 42, fig. 4) receives and translates content data dynamically (or

'on the fly') into appropriate markup language formats (e.g., XML) according to client's

browsing capabilities; ACH is a component of the translation server; the translation

server is functionally equivalent to the serializer); transmitting the formatted dynamic

information content to the client browser (col. 7, lines 35-44; after the translating server

dynamically translate the content data, the server sends the translated data to the client

device); receiving the formatted dynamic information content at the client browser (col.

7, lines 40-44; client device, via its browser, receives the translated data from the

translating server); and navigating the formatted dynamic information content (col. 1,

lines 57-59; col. 6, lines 54-57; the client browser can navigate the content server for

additional information).

As per claim 2, Jamtgaard discloses serializer dynamically customizes the format

of the information content as appropriate for the specific client browser and applications

that run on the client browser (col. 4, lines 58-66).

As per claim 3, Jamtgaard discloses the serializer can dynamically formats the

accessed information content for a second client browser that utilizes a markup

language different from the client browser (col. 4, lines 44-49, 58-66; the translation

server can process data from a plurality of information servers for a plurality of client

browsers.)

As per claim 4, Jamtgaard discloses the serializer dynamically formats a portion

of the accessed information content, and wherein the portion of accessed information

content is requested by the client server browser (col. 4, lines 58-66).

As per claims 5 and 6, Jamtgaard discloses a network between the serializer and

the client browser (col. 4, lines 62; *client browser and translation server are connected*

over the network (14, fig. 2); wherein the serializer partitions the information content into

groups of information content appropriate for transmission over the network and

receiving at the client browser (col. 4, lines 58-66; col. 7, lines 1-5; translation server

breaks the translated data into packets that are sent to the client device).

As per claim 8, Jamtgaard discloses an electronic device that hosts the client

browser (col. 5, lines 4-6; mobile phone has browser software); wherein the client

browser navigates the information content according to specific abilities of the electronic

device comprising navigational tools (browser is inherently used to access and navigate

the web).

As per claim 9, Jamtgaard discloses information content is dynamically

generated (col. 6, lines 10-12; translated content is dynamically generated).

As per claim 10, Jamtgaard discloses the server and client browsers temporarily

stores the accessed information (col. 5, lines 38-40; translating server and client store

accessed information in the form of cookies);

As per claims 12, 13, and 15, Jamtgaard discloses the server browser and client

browser are hosted on separate platforms; client browser is hosted on an electronic

device and server browser is hosted on a server; client browser and server browser are

hosted on an electronic device (col. 1, lines 57-59; col. 9, line 65 – col. 10, line 1; both

client and server devices contain browsers to allow it to access data from content

providers on the web; both client and server devices are electronic devices).

As per claim 14, although Jamtgaard discloses the server and client browsers

are hosted on the same platform (col. 5, lines 34-45; col. 7, lines 17-22; the content

connection handler 'CCH' serves in client mode when it accesses data from a content

server; on the other hand, it serves in the server mode when it accesses data from a

content server on behalf of another device or application).

As per claim 16, Jamtgaard discloses the client browser is hosted on an

electronic device, and wherein the electronic device comprises a personal digital

assistant (PDA), mobile telephone, and a home appliance (5, fig. 1; col. 1, lines 57-59).

.   As per claims 18-19, Jamtgaard discloses the client browser can process output

an audio signal corresponding to the accessed information (col. 7, lines 5-12; client

browser can process data in a plurality of different formats (e.g., text, voice or audio,

etc.) for execution and display.)

As per claims 20-22, Jamtgaard discloses the client browser utilizes a markup

language comprising wireless markup language (WML), extensible markup language

(XML), and voiceXML (col. 4, lines 10-17; see also element 2, fig. 1 for different data

formats can be used).

As per claim 23, Jamtgaard discloses the server browser and the client browser

distribute a set of tasks to access the information content, and wherein the server

browser performs more tasks than the client browser (col. 4, lines 58-66; server browser

can perform tasks of retrieving data from data provider and passing the data on to be

translated into compatible formats of the client device).

As per claim 24, Jamtgaard discloses the server browser supports scripting code

comprising Java Script and Jscript (col. 5, line 42).

As per claim 25, Jamtgaard discloses client browser comprises a microgateway,

and wherein other browsers can utilize the microgateway to access the information

content (the microgateway is an inherenet component of the client browser that allows the browser to navigate and access data over the web).

As per claim 26, Jamtgaard discloses the server browser can send information content to the client browser (col. 5, lines 35-41; col. 9, line 64 – col. 10, line 1; after retrieving content data from content provider, server browser sends the retrieved data to translating modules to translate the data to be delivered to the client device).

Claims 27-28 are rejected by similar rationale as claim 36.

As per claim 30, Jamtgaard discloses the server browser pushes the stored information content to the client browser (col. 5, lines 35-41; col. 9, line 64 – col. 10, line 1).

As per claim 31, Jamtgaard discloses the client browser presents the desirable portions of the stored content (this is an inherent feature of browser software).

As per claim 32, Jamtgaard discloses the client browser and server browser communicate using events (events are transactions that allow data to be communicated between the client and server devices).

As per claims 33-34, Jamtgaard discloses the client browser comprises a commercially available browser (see element 4, fig. 1; commercial available browsers include Microsoft IE, Netscape, etc).

As per claim 35, Jamtgaard discloses the client browser and the server browser work together to access the information content by separating processing effort (client browser initiates request for information from data provider; server browser retrieves the

requested data and translate the data into formats compatible with the requesting

client).

As per claim 37, Jamtgaard discloses the event translator receives the accessed

information content from the server browser and forwards at least a portion of the

accessed information content to the client browser (col. 7, lines 31-35; see claim 36

rejection for more details).

As per claim 38, Jamtgaard discloses the event translator receives the accessed

information content from the server browser and changes the accessed information

content before sending the information content to the client browser (col. 7, lines 31-35;

see claim 36 rejection for more details).

As per claim 39, Jamtgaard discloses the event translator manages events

transmitted between the server browser and a second client browser (col. 7, lines 31-

35; see claim 36 rejection for more details).

As per claims 40 and 44, Jamtgaard discloses the event translator dynamically

assigns unique device identifier to identify an information source of the requested

information content and manages a session and transaction between the client browser

and the server browser (col. 9, lines 60-63; appliance connection handler 'ACH', in

conjunction with content connection handler 'CCH', keeps track of all transactions ·

between the client requests and content providers; the system also stores information

about the web sites in the form of cookies).

As per claim 42, Jamtgaard discloses the event translator operates internal to the

server browser (event translator is a component of the translating server).

As per claim 46, Jamtgaard discloses presenting the dynamic information content

at the client browser (client browser can be used to view dynamic information content).

As per claim 48, Jamtgaard discloses determining the markup language utilized

by the client browser, wherein the step of formatting on the fly desired portions of the

accessed dynamic information content is performed in accordance to the determined

markup language (col. 4, lines 58-66).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Jamtgaard in view of Chen, 6,836,792 (Chen hereafter).

As per claim 7, Jamtgaard discloses the client browser interacts with a plurality of

applications (see element 290, fig. 16; each of the URL link could direct the browser to a

different application on the server; for example, when the client clicks on 'The Arts', the

browser may direct the user to a server or section that stores information regarding

museums, art shows, etc).   Jamtgaard does not explicitly disclose the applications such

as email, instant messaging, etc. In a related art to the claimed invention, Chen

discloses a client browser accessing an email application to initiate and send emails.

Chen further discloses the email system, via its HTML conversion module (158, fig. 1),

translates the retrieved format into formats compatible with the client software before

sending the email to the client device (col. 2, lines 30-35). Hence, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to allow the user to access and browse any

application (e.g., email, instant messaging, etc.) as desired using a plurality of different

formats because this would enhance the user's experience of using different

applications over the Internet.

Claims 17, 41 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Jamtgaard in view of Kanevsky , 6,300,947 (Kanevsky

hereafter).

As per claim 17, Jamtgaard does not explicitly discloses the client browser

presents folderized portions of content data. In a related art to the claimed invention,

Kanevsky discloses the client browser (101, fig. 1) accesses a web site (106, fig. 1); the

retrieved content gets translated by the web page adapter server 'WPAS' (107, fig. 1)

into formats that are compatible with the client device and sent back to the client device

for display (col. 7, lines 10-13, 25-29, 42-44). Kanevsky further shows folderized

portions of the accessed information (col. 9, lines 35-39). Hence, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify and combine the teachings of

Jamtgaard and Kanevsky to allow the data to be re-mapped into folders to

accommodate the browsing capabilities of the client device.

As per claims 41 and 43, Jamtgaard discloses the event translator comprises a

distributed events manager for dynamically handling and distributing events between

the server browser and the client browser (col. 7, lines 31-35; ACH processes and

handles all events between the client and server devices). Jamtgaard does not

explicitly disclose the event translator operates internal to the client browser. However,

in a related art to the claimed invention, Kanevsky shows a client web page adaptor

'WPA' module (112, fig. 1) that functions similarly to the WPAS that can further translate

retrieved content into formats compatible to the client device (col. 7, lines 44-52; col. 16,

lines 40-46). Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

include this function within the client browser to allow the client browser control over all

the transactions between itself and the servers and allow the client browser to perform

additional translation functions as desired by the user.

Claims 11 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Jamtgaard in view of McCollom et al, 6,343,274 (McCollom hereafter)

As per claims 11 and 47, Jamtgaard does not explicitly discloses the client

browser temporarily stores a requested portion of the accessed information content. It

is well known and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to store

recent accessed content data in the temporary Internet files folder of the client browser

so the user can quickly retrieve the accessed pages without re-sending the client

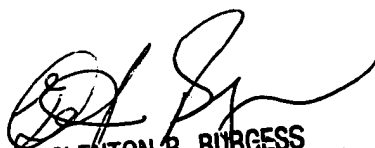request (see McCollom disclosure – col. 9, lines 51-59).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jack P. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-

3945. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (571) 272-3949. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-

872-9306.

GLENTON B. BURGESS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

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